

Some of the entities discussed are common but many are rare. Aside from the hereditary aspects this book gives a concise description and summary of all that is known of them. I find it most interesting and worth while and believe that not only dermatologists but all physicians and students and others in medical and related fields will also find it so.

HERMAN V. ALLINGTON, M.D.

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AN ATLAS OF HUMAN ANATOMY—Second Edition—Barry J. Anson, Ph.D. (Med.Sc.), Robert Laughlin Rea Professor, Emeritus, Department of Anatomy, Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago; Research Professor, Department of Otolaryngology and Maxillofacial Surgery, College of Medicine, State University of Iowa, Iowa City; Visiting Professor of Otolologic Anatomy, Department of Surgery, University of California, Los Angeles; and formerly, National Research Council Fellow in Medicine, Harvard Medical School, Boston. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, Pa., 1963. 632 pages, \$18.00.

The feature which has distinguished Professor Anson's *Atlas of Human Anatomy*, ever since its first issuance a dozen years ago, has been the insistence upon the nature and degree of anatomical variation in the organ, nerve, muscular and vascular pattern of the human body. His purpose, said the author in the first edition, was to prepare an atlas of serial dissections and to exhibit statistically the natural occurrence of variation so that individual observations would find their place as predictable elements in the exposure of the parts. In this way over-simplified and stereotyped concepts of human morphology would be avoided.

These principles have been maintained and extended in this, the second edition, of the atlas. The statistical information in variation has been brought up to date, and frequently the data condensed by reduction to a single plate. Although it is stated that no less than 150 new illustrations have been provided, by and large the instructional plates remain much the same but some have been reduced or increased in size or re-arranged in a series. However, there is little doubt that the new edition is a solid improvement over its predecessor. A pleasing feature is the inclusion of plates derived from John Warren, Harvard's distinguished professor of anatomy, in the production of which the author had a hand. Throughout, the plates have maintained in general the same high quality of reproduction found in the first edition, although there are a few which are dull and flat (e.g. pp. 346, 465, 484, 485, 600, 612) which may be due to unevenness in printing as evidenced by the same illustration on pp. 437 and 549, in which the latter is quite inferior in the reviewer's copy.

The reviewer wonders why it was found necessary to illustrate the findings in the dead of the position of the hollow viscera and such things as the shape of the stomach. In view of the dynamics of the alimentary tract these matters are surely better illustrated from radiograms in the living. Incidentally, the total absence of radiograms should be noted. Likewise, some of the dynamic features of muscle action and motion are not very well done and are perhaps unnecessary. A few other minor blemishes were observed, such as the failure to recognize that the foramen caecum is truly "blind" in most instances and does not usually transmit an emissary vein, as shown by Boyd many years ago. However, such criticisms are minor and express differences of opinion.

The atlas is an excellent one and unique in its conception. The medical student, the physician, and especially the surgeon, will find that this uniqueness provides him with a reference tool of first importance.

J. B. DEC. M. SAUNDERS, M.D.

CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL HYPNOSIS—In Medicine, Dentistry and Psychology—William S. Kroger, M.D., formerly Associate Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Chicago Medical School; Past President, The Academy of Psychosomatic Medicine; Advisory Editor, International Journal of Clinical & Experimental Hypnosis, Journal of Psychosomatics, and Western Journal of Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynecology; Fellow, International Society for Clinical & Experimental Hypnosis, American Society of Clinical Hypnosis; Board of Directors, Institute for Research in Hypnosis, New York. J. B. Lippincott Company, East Washington Square, Philadelphia 5, Pa., 1963. 361 pages, \$12.50.

This book, the latest in a spate of books on this subject which have crossed the reviewer's desk, seems, alas, to have all the defects of the preceding ones and to remedy none of the evils. In its merit, is the clear exposition of the methods and techniques of hypnotic induction and the areas of its employment. This is done in a lucid and fairly complete fashion. This is hardly, however, of any advantage to science. Each book on hypnosis seems to do this quite well and none of them, in the reviewer's opinion, equal, in terse and explicit lucidity, a light pamphlet entitled "Hypnosis in 20 Easy Lessons," published by an unknown author some time around the turn of the century which costs 25 cents, is printed on cheap, pulp paper, and can be found in any sex bookstore.

The author of this book, like so many others in the field, seemed neither challenged, interested, nor knowledgeable about the many answered theoretical questions raised by hypnosis. It is clear that hypnosis is a complex symbol, in itself, in the unconscious mind and, in consequence, there are decided disadvantages, risks, and contraindications to its use. These, as is usually the case, have the barest of mention.

In the opinion of the reviewer, the shortcomings of the book reflect the fact that the author has not had any thorough training in psychiatry or in the theory of personality formation. His interest in hypnosis appears to have developed in the framework of his obstetric-gynecological practice and while his zealous application to the practical techniques of hypnosis is altogether commendable, the avoidance of the many theoretical problems which it raises is unfortunate. This approach no doubt reflects the author's very simplistic view of neuroses. In his preface, he states that his primary approach is to deal with what a psychiatrist would call the secondary gains of illness; i.e., helping the patient to understand the need that he has for the symptom. The author is "convinced that the neuroses and functional psychoses are due to disturbed cortical dynamics following continued stress rather than to unconscious conflicts."

It is difficult to reconcile this oversimplistic conception of psychological illness with the diversity and scope of mental life as seen in clinical practice.

A really good book on hypnosis remains yet to be written.

C. W. WAHL, M.D.

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BILHARZIASIS—Ciba Foundation Symposium, held in commemoration of Theodore Maximilian Bilharz. Edited by G. E. W. Wolstenholme, O.B.E., M.A., M.B., M.R.C.P., and Maeve O'Connor, B.A. Little, Brown and Company, Boston 6, Mass., 1962. 433 pages, with 46 illustrations, \$11.50.

This book is the published account of a symposium held in Cairo, Egypt, on March 18-22, 1962 in commemoration of the centenary of the death of Dr. Theodore Bilharz, who discovered the trematode worm in 1851, a species that causes schistosomiasis in Egypt. The text of the book contains a series of papers by invited investigators on parasites causing schistosomiasis, their vectors, pathogenesis, host response, treatment and methods of controlling the disease.